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NEWS 2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 3	Feb 24	PCTGEN now available on STN
NEWS 4	Feb 24	TEMA now available on STN
NEWS 5	Feb 26	NTIS now allows simultaneous left and right truncation
NEWS 6	Feb 26	PCTFULL now contains images
NEWS 7	Mar 04	SDI PACKAGE for monthly delivery of multifile SDI results
NEWS 8	Mar 24	PATDPAFULL now available on STN
NEWS 9	Mar 24	Additional information for trade-named substances without structures available in REGISTRY
NEWS 10	Apr 11	Display formats in DGENE enhanced
NEWS 11	Apr 14	MEDLINE Reload
NEWS 12	Apr 17	Polymer searching in REGISTRY enhanced
NEWS 13	SEP 09	CA/CAplus records now contain indexing from 1907 to the present
NEWS 14	Apr 21	New current-awareness alert (SDI) frequency in WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX
NEWS 15	Apr 28	RDISCLOSURE now available on STN
NEWS 16	May 05	Pharmacokinetic information and systematic chemical names added to PHAR
NEWS 17	May 15	MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded
NEWS 18	May 15	Supporter information for ENCOMPPAT and ENCOMPLIT updated
NEWS 19	May 19	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to WSCA
NEWS 20	May 19	RAPRA enhanced with new search field, simultaneous left and right truncation
NEWS 21	Jun 06	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to CBNB
NEWS 22	Jun 06	PASCAL enhanced with additional data
NEWS 23	Jun 20	2003 edition of the FSTA Thesaurus is now available
NEWS 24	Jun 25	HSDB has been reloaded
NEWS 25	Jul 16	Data from 1960-1976 added to RDISCLOSURE
NEWS 26	Jul 21	Identification of STN records implemented
NEWS 27	Jul 21	Polymer class term count added to REGISTRY
NEWS 28	Jul 22	INPADOC: Basic index (/BI) enhanced; Simultaneous Left and Right Truncation available
NEWS 29	AUG 05	New pricing for EUROPATFULL and PCTFULL effective August 1, 2003
NEWS 30	AUG 13	Field Availability (/FA) field enhanced in BEILSTEIN
NEWS 31	AUG 15	PATDPAFULL: one FREE connect hour, per account, in September 2003
NEWS 32	AUG 15	PCTGEN: one FREE connect hour, per account, in September 2003
NEWS 33	AUG 15	RDISCLOSURE: one FREE connect hour, per account, in September 2003
NEWS 34	AUG 15	TEMA: one FREE connect hour, per account, in September 2003
NEWS 35	AUG 18	Data available for download as a PDF in RDISCLOSURE
NEWS 36	AUG 18	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to PASCAL
NEWS 37	AUG 18	FROSTI and KOSMET enhanced with Simultaneous Left and Right

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                    Truncation
 NEWS 38  AUG 18  Simultaneous left and right truncation added to ANABSTR

 NEWS EXPRESS  April 4 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01a, CURRENT
               MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 APRIL 2003
 NEWS HOURS    STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
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 NEWS WWW      CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

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FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.21       0.21

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DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  16 SEP 2003  HIGHEST RN 586945-00-8

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PROPERTIES for more information.  See STNote 27, Searching Properties
in the CAS Registry File, for complete details:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf

=> s akvakqekkkktgrakrra/sqsp
L1             1 AKVAKQEKKKKKTGRAKRRA/SQSP

=> FIL CAPLUS BIOSIS MEDLINE PCTFULL USPATFULL EUROPATFULL JAPIO SCISEARCH EMBASE
USPAT2 EUROPATFULL
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
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FULL ESTIMATED COST                                    27.30      27.51

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=> s l1
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L2            1 L1

=> d l2 bib

L2   ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN   1998:795125  CAPLUS
DN   130:35577
TI   Antimicrobial peptides derived from ubiquicidine
IN   Nibbering, Petrus Hendricus; Hiemstra, Pieter Sicco; Van Den Barselaar,
     Maria Theodora; Pauwels, Ernest Karel Jacob; Feitsma, Rolf Ide Johannes
PA   Rijksuniversiteit Leiden, Neth.
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 48 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   Dutch
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------       ---------------  --------
PI   WO 9854314         A1   19981203       WO 1998-NL311    19980529
         W:  AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE,
             DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG,
             KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX,
             NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT,
             UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES,
             FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI,
             CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     NL 1006164         C2   19981201       NL 1997-1006164  19970529
     AU 9877913         A1   19981230       AU 1998-77913    19980529
     EP 1003854         A1   20000531       EP 1998-925978   19980529
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R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL
PRAI NL 1997-1006164 19970529
WO 1998-NL311 19980529
RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 6 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
RN 223747-30-6 REGISTRY
CN Arsenite-resistance protein (Cricetulus griseus gene asr1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN GenBank U41499-derived protein GI 1127861
FS PROTEIN SEQUENCE
MF Unspecified
CI MAN
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXLIT

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1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 6 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
RN 189304-64-1 REGISTRY
CN Protein (swine clone dD3 gene fau) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN GenBank U72543-derived protein GI 1628628
CN Ubiquitin-like protein (swine clone dD3 gene fau) natural fusion protein with ribosomal protein S30 (swine clone dD3)
FS PROTEIN SEQUENCE
MF Unspecified
CI MAN
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
*** USE 'SQD' OR 'SQIDE' FORMATS TO DISPLAY SEQUENCE ***
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 6 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
RN 152413-85-9 REGISTRY
CN Protein (mouse clone pUIA542 gene fau) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN GenBank D26610-derived protein
CN Lymphokine MNSF-.beta. (monoclonal nonspecific suppressor factor .beta.) (mouse uterus clone 1.6-12 gene fau)
CN Monoclonal nonspecific suppressor factor (mouse hybridoma E17 clone B42 isoform .beta.)
CN Protein (mouse gene Fau)
FS PROTEIN SEQUENCE
MF Unspecified
CI MAN
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXLIT

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
*** USE 'SQD' OR 'SQIDE' FORMATS TO DISPLAY SEQUENCE ***
4 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
4 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 6 R STRY COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
RN 150550-01-9 REGISTRY
CN Ribosomal protein S30 (rat clone pRS30-12) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Protein S30 (rat ribosome clone pRS30-12)
CN Ubiquicidine
FS PROTEIN SEQUENCE
MF C290 H500 N102 O75 S
CI MAN
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
*** USE 'SQD' OR 'SQIDE' FORMATS TO DISPLAY SEQUENCE ***
4 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
4 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 6 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
RN 150549-99-8 REGISTRY
CN Ribosomal protein S30 (rat clone pRS30-12 precursor) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Ubiquitin-like protein-ribosomal protein S30 polyprotein (rat clone pRS30-12 precursor)
FS PROTEIN SEQUENCE
MF Unspecified
CI MAN
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
*** USE 'SQD' OR 'SQIDE' FORMATS TO DISPLAY SEQUENCE ***
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 6 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
RN 148266-62-0 REGISTRY
CN Protein (human clone 15.1 gene fau) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Fusion protein (human ribosomal protein S30-ubiquitin-like protein)
CN Protein (human gene fau clone pUIA 631)
FS PROTEIN SEQUENCE
MF Unspecified
CI MAN
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, MEDLINE, TOXLINE, TOXLIT

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2 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

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L8 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
RN 150550-01-9 REGISTRY
CN Ribosomal protein S30 (rat clone pRS30-12) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Protein S30 (rat ribosome clone pRS30-12)
CN Ubiquicidine

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FS   PROTEIN SEQUENCE
MF   C290 H500 N102 O[redacted]S
CI   MAN
SR   CA
LC   STN Files:   CA, CAPLUS

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
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               4 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
               4 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)


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     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:09:27 ON 09 JUN 2000
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L2             0 S KVHGSLARAGVRGQEKKKKKTGRAKRRMQYNRRFVNVVPTFGKKKGPNANS/SQSP
L3             0 S
KVHGSLARAGKVRGQTPKVRGQEKKKKKTGRAKRRMQYNRRFVNVVPTFGKKKGPNANS/S
L4             0 S
KVHGSLARAGKVRGQTPKVRGQEKKKKKTGRAKRRMQYNRRFVNVVPTFGKKKGPNANS/S
L5             0 S
KVHGSLARAGKVRGQTPKVAGKQEKKKKKTGRAKRRMQYNRRFVNVVPTFGKKKGPNANS/
L6             0 S
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L7             6 S
KVHGSLARAGKVRGQTPKVAKQEKKKKKTGRAKRRMQYNRRFVNVVPTFGKKKGPNANS/S
L8             1 S
KVHGSLARAGKVRGQTPKVAKQEKKKKKTGRAKRRMQYNRRFVNVVPTFGKKKGPNANS/S

=> delete l1-6

DELETE L1-6? (Y)/N:y

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=> d history


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          2344 SQL=59
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(KVHGSLARAGKVRGQTPKVAKQEKKKKKTGRAKRRMQYNRRFVNVVPTFGKKKGPNANS/S
                QEP AND SQL=59)

=> file caplus, medline,
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FULL ESTIMATED COST	139.69	139.84

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=> s l9/dt

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=> s l9

L10 4 L9

=> d ibib, abs 1-4

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:795125 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:35577
TITLE: Antimicrobial peptides derived from ubiquicidine
INVENTOR(S): Nibbering, Petrus Hendricus; Hiemstra, Pieter Sicco; Van Den Barselaar, Maria Theodora; Pauwels, Ernest Karel Jacob; Feitsma, Rolf Ide Johannes
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rijksuniversiteit Leiden, Neth.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 48 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Dutch
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9854314	A1	19981203	WO 1998-NL311	19980529
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
NL 1006164	C2	19981201	NL 1997-1006164	19970529
AU 9877913	A1	19981230	AU 1998-77913	19980529
EP 1003854	A1	20000531	EP 1998-925978	19980529
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			NL 1997-1006164	19970529
			WO 1998-N	

L311 19980529
AB The invention relates to the use of ubiquicidine or optionally modified peptide fragments derived therefrom for the prepn. of a drug for the treatment, diagnostics or prophylaxis of infections in humans and animals.

A peptide fragment derived from ubiquicidine comprises for instance a preferably continuous series of at least 3, preferably at least 7-13 amino acids from the amino acid sequence of ubiquicidine: KVHGSLARAGKVRGQTPKVAKQEKKKKKTGRAKRRMQYNRRFVNVVPTFGKKKGPNANS. Ubiquicidine was isolated by gel filtration and reverse phase HPLC from the cytosol fraction of murine RAW 264.7 macrophages activated with interferon .gamma.. Ubiquicidine(1-18), ubiquicidine(18-35), and ubiquicidine(29-41) are particularly recommended, with activities about 1 .mu.M. Ubiquicidine(18-36) with N-terminal and C-terminal D-Ala residues is much more potent in eliminating Klebsiella pneumoniae in vitro than the unprotected peptide. Hybrid mols. comprise for instance a cationic peptide with an antimicrobial action and/or a peptide fragment of ubiquicidine and/or a deriv. thereof and one or more effector mols.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6

REFERENCE(S):
(1) Kas, K; Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications 1992, V187(2), P927 CAPLUS
(2) Malcherek, G; Int Immunol 1993, V5, P1229 CAPLUS
(4) Nelson, C; Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of USA 1992, V89(16), P7380 CAPLUS
(5) Nisshin Flour Milling Co; JP 04300839 A 1992 CAPLUS
(6) Ridgway, W; J Exp Med 1996, V183(4), P1657 CAPLUS

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:419727 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:158094

TITLE: Post-translational processing of rat ribosomal proteins. Ubiquitous methylation of Lys22 within the zinc-finger motif of RL40 (carboxy-terminal extension protein 52) and tissue-specific methylation of Lys4 in RL29

AUTHOR(S): Williamson, Nicholas A.; Raliegh, Jeanette; Morrice, Nicholas A.; Wettenhall, Richard E. H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Russell Grimwade School of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, University of Melbourne, Parkville, 3052, Australia

SOURCE: Eur. J. Biochem. (1997), 246(3), 786-793
CODEN: EJBCAI; ISSN: 0014-2956
PUBLISHER: Springer
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The complete amino acid sequences of rat and yeast (Saccharomyces cerevisiae) ribosomal proteins derived from precursors contg. an N-terminal ubiquitin or ubiquitin-like sequence (C-terminal extension proteins or CEPs) were detd. and investigated for any post-translational modifications by reverse-phase HPLC purifn., direct amino acid sequence and mass spectrometric analyses. Covalent modifications were detected in the rat liver proteins RS27a (CEP-80), RL29, RL37 and RL40 (CEP-52), while RS30 (CEP), RL36a, RL39 and RL41 were unmodified. Heterogeneity of RS27a was due to C-terminal truncations, with Lys80 missing from about 20% of the liver RS27a population; C-terminal processing was also detected with RL29 and RL37. No other covalent modifications of liver, brain or thymus RS27a were detected. The rat RL40 structure was identical to the cDNA-predicted sequence except for complete stoichiometric N.epsilon.-trimethylation of Lys22 within its zinc-finger motif; this modification occurred in the ribosomes of all three rat tissues investigated but not in yeast ribosomes. The methylation characteristics

of RL40 were distinct from those of ribosomal protein RL29 in the rat, which was differentially monomethylated at Lys4 in the liver, brain and thymus (27%, > 99% and 95% methylation, resp.). In the case of liver, there was no appreciable difference in the RL29 methylation status of free
and membrane-bound ribosomes. The possibilities of an essential role for RL40 methylation in the formation of rat ribosomes, and a distinct regulatory role for RL29 methylation in the rat, are discussed.

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:601807 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:201807
TITLE: New protein having heparin binding activity of rat brain
INVENTOR(S): Kimura, Michio; Ito, Motofumi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hoechst Japan, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 05339287	A2	19931221	JP 1992-145125	19920605

GI

H-Lys-Val-His-Gly-Ser-Leu-Ala-Arg-Ala-Gly-Lys-Val-Arg-Gly-
Gln-Thr-Pro-Lys-Val-Ala-Lys-Gln-Glu-Lys-Lys-Lys-Lys-Lys-Thr-
Gly-Arg-Ala-Lys-Arg-Arg-Met-Gln-Tyr-Asn-Arg-Arg-Phe-
Val-Asn-Val-Val-Pro-Thr-Phe-Gly-Lys-
Lys-Lys-Gly-Pro-Asn-Ala-Asn-Ser-OH I

AB A heparin-binding protein (HBP-p7) (I) consisting of 59 amino acid residues was isolated from rat (Rattus norvegicus) brain by purifn. using a heparin-Sepharose column and HPLC. The purified protein I in vitro promoted the growth of fibroblast cells. It is useful as cell growth-promoting agent and for the treatment of wounds and bone diseases.

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:598010 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:198010
TITLE: The carboxyl extension of a ubiquitin-like protein is rat ribosomal protein S30
AUTHOR(S): Olvera, Joe; Wool, Ira G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biochem. Mol. Biol., Univ. Chicago, Chicago, IL, 60637, USA
SOURCE: J. Biol. Chem. (1993), 268(24), 17967-74
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The amino acid sequence of the rat 40 S ribosomal subunit protein S30 was deduced from the sequence of nucleotides in a recombinant cDNA and confirmed by the detn. of the 18 residues at the NH2 terminus of the protein. Unlike the majority of ribosomal proteins, which are unprocessed

primary products of the translation of their mRNAs. S30 is formed by cleavage from a larger hybrid protein. The NH2-terminal polypeptide has 38% identity with ubiquitin and contains the characteristic carboxyl-terminal Gly-Gly dipeptide of this family of proteins. S30 has 59 amino acids and the mol. wt. is 6,643; the ubiquitin-like sequence has 74 residues and the mol. wt. is 7,634. The hybrid protein is encoded in each of the 8-10 members of the family of rat S30 genes; there is, however, only a single species of mRNA which contains the sequences for both proteins. The coding sequence of the hybrid protein occurs in the reverse polarity in the genome of the Finkel-Biskis-Reilly murine sarcoma virus.

=> s kvhgslaragkvrgqtpkvakqekkkkktgrakrrmqynrrfvnvvptfgkkkgpnans/sqsp

'SQSP' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'SQSP' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L11 0
KVHGSLARAGKVRGQTPKVAKQEKKKKKTGRAKRRMQYNRRFVNVVPTFGKKKGPNANS/SQSP

=> file registry

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	9.84	149.68

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-2.23	-2.23

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DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 8 JUN 2000 HIGHEST RN 269086-08-0

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=> s kvhgslaragkvrgqtpkvakqekkkkktgrakrrmqynrrfvnvvptfgkkkgpnans/sqsp

L12 6
KVHGSLARAGKVRGQTPKVAKQEKKKKKTGRAKRRMQYNRRFVNVVPTFGKKKGPNANS/SQSP

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=> s l12

L13 21 L12

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DUPLICATE PREFERENCE IS 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE'
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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L13
L14 16 DUPLICATE REMOVE L13 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib, abs 1-16

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:177718 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:320122
TITLE: Identification of monoclonal nonspecific suppressor factor beta (MNSF.beta.) as one of the genes differentially expressed at implantation sites compared to interimplantation sites in the mouse uterus
AUTHOR(S): Nie, Gui-Ying; Li, Ying; Hampton, Anne L.; Salamonsen, Lois A.; Clements, Judith A.; Findlay, Jock K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Prince Henry's Institute of Medical Research, Clayton, 3168, Australia
SOURCE: Mol. Reprod. Dev. (2000), 55(4), 351-363
CODEN: MREDEE; ISSN: 1040-452X
PUBLISHER: Wiley-Liss, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Successful implantation requires synchronous development of and active dialogue between the maternal endometrium and the implanting blastocyst. While it is well established that appropriate maternal steroid hormones are essential for endometrial prepn. for implantation, the mol. events at the actual site of implantation are still little understood. The aims of our studies were to identify genes explicitly expressed or repressed at the sites of implantation by utilizing RNA differential display (DDPCR), and to establish the roles of these genes in the implantation process in a mouse model. Ten bands unique in implantation sites compared to interimplantation sites were identified by DDPCR and subsequently confirmed by Northern blotting. One of these bands contained a cDNA fragment that was highly homologous to mouse monoclonal nonspecific suppressor factor beta (MNSF.beta.) or Fau. The full cDNA sequence of this gene, obtained by screening a .lambda.gt11 cDNA library, was essentially the same as MNSF.beta., except that it had much longer 5' untranslated region. Interestingly, both Northern and immunohistochem. anal. showed that the expression of this gene was much lower in implantation sites compared to interimplantation sites on day 4.5 of pregnancy, when embryos first attach to the uterus and initiate implantation, and on day 5.5, when implantation has advanced. These results suggest a role for MNSF during implantation and early pregnancy, possibly through regulating the proliferation and/or differentiation of uterine stromal cells. It may also be involved in the selective prodn. of

TH2-type cytokin[redacted] in implantation sites to regul[redacted]e the immune system at the maternal-fet[redacted] interface.

REFERENCE COUNT: 34
REFERENCE(S):
(1) Bigsby, R; Endocrinology 1994, V134, P1820 CAPLUS
(2) Chomczynski, P; Anal Biochem 1987, V162, P156 CAPLUS
(3) Ding, Y; Endocrinology 1994, V135, P2265 CAPLUS
(4) Everett, L; Endocrinology 1997, V138, P3836 CAPLUS
(5) Glasser, S; Biol Reprod 1986, V35, P463 CAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 16 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000069078 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20069078
TITLE: Molecular characterization of human and murine C11orf5, a new member of the FAUNA gene cluster.
AUTHOR: Lemmens I H; Farnebo F; Piehl F; Merregaert J; Van de Ven W
J; Larsson C; Kas K
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory for Molecular Oncology, Center for Human Genetics, University of Leuven & Flanders Interuniversity Institute for Biotechnology, Center for Human Genetics, KU Leuven, Herestraat 49, B-3000 Leuven, Belgium.
SOURCE: MAMMALIAN GENOME, (2000 Jan) 11 (1) 78-80.
Journal code: BES. ISSN: 0938-8990.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
OTHER SOURCE: GENBANK-AF119497; GENBANK-AF119498
ENTRY MONTH: 200004
ENTRY WEEK: 20000401

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 16 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999424631 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99424631
TITLE: Ubiquicidin, a novel murine microbicidal protein present in
the cytosolic fraction of macrophages.
AUTHOR: Hiemstra P S; van den Barselaar M T; Roest M; Nibbering P H; van Furth R
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Infectious Diseases, Leiden University Medical Center, The Netherlands.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF LEUKOCYTE BIOLOGY, (1999 Sep) 66 (3) 423-8.
Journal code: IWY. ISSN: 0741-5400.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199912
ENTRY WEEK: 19991202
AB Previously we have identified and characterized three murine microbicidal proteins purified from the granule fraction of cells from the murine macrophage cell line RAW264.7. During these studies evidence was obtained for the presence of an additional antimicrobial protein in the cytosolic fraction of RAW264.7 cells that had been activated with interferon-gamma (IFN-gamma). In this study we have purified this protein, designated ubiquicidin, to apparent homogeneity and demonstrated that it is a cationic, small (Mr 6654) protein. Ubiquicidin displayed marked antimicrobial activity against Listeria monocytogenes and Salmonella typhimurium. Using a gel overlay procedure evidence was obtained that the protein also displays activity against Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus

aureus, and an a[redacted]ulent strain of Yersinia entero[redacted]litica. Aminoterminal amino acid seque[redacted]ng and mass spectrometry analy[redacted] of purified ubiquicidin indicated that it is most likely identical to the ribosomal protein S30. This protein is produced by posttranslational processing of the Fau protein, a 133-amino-acid fusion protein consisting of S30 linked to an unusual peptide with significant homology to ubiquitin. The fau gene has been reported to be expressed in a variety of tissues in humans and various animal species. The presence of ubiquicidin in the cytosol of macrophages may serve to restrict the intracellular growth of microorganisms. In addition, because macrophage disintegration will likely lead to release of ubiquicidin into the extracellular environment, it may contribute to host defense after macrophage death.

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:151367 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:321381
TITLE: Expression cloning for arsenite-resistance resulted in isolation of tumor-suppressor fau cDNA: possible involvement of the ubiquitin system in arsenic carcinogenesis
AUTHOR(S): Rossman, Toby G.; Wang, Zaolin
CORPORATE SOURCE: Nelson Institute of Environmental Medicine and Kaplan Comprehensive Cancer Center, New York University Medical Center, New York, NY, 10016, USA
SOURCE: Carcinogenesis (1999), 20(2), 311-316
CODEN: CRNGDP; ISSN: 0143-3334
PUBLISHER: Oxford University Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Arsenic is a human carcinogen whose mechanism of action is unknown. Previously, this lab. demonstrated that arsenite acts as a comutagen by interfering with DNA repair, although a specific DNA repair enzyme sensitive to arsenite has not been identified. A no. of stable arsenite-sensitive and arsenite-resistant sublines of Chinese hamster V79 cells have now been isolated. In order to gain understanding of possible targets for arsenite's action, one arsenite-resistant subline, As/R28A, was chosen as a donor for a cDNA expression library. The library from arsenite-induced As/R28A cells was transfected into arsenite-sensitive As/S5 cells, and transfectants were selected for arsenite-resistance. Two cDNAs, asr1 and asr2, which confer arsenite resistance to arsenite-hypersensitive As/S5 cells as well as to wild-type cells, were isolated. Asr1 shows almost complete homol. with the rat fau gene, a tumor suppressor gene which contains a ubiquitin-like region fused to S30 ribosomal protein. Arsenite was previously shown to inhibit ubiquitin-dependent proteolysis. These results suggest that the tumor suppressor fau gene product or some other aspect of the ubiquitin system may be a target for arsenic toxicity and that disruption of the ubiquitin system may contribute to the genotoxicity and carcinogenicity of arsenite.

REFERENCE COUNT: 63
REFERENCE(S):
(1) Ananthan, J; Science 1986, V232, P522 CAPLUS
(2) Aposhian, H; Rev Biochem Toxicol 1989, V10, P265 CAPLUS
(3) Bailly, V; Genes Dev 1994, V8, P811 CAPLUS
(5) Bond, U; Mol Cell Biol 1985, V5, P949 CAPLUS
(6) Chomczynski, P; Anal Biochem 1987, V162, P156 CAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 5 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:795125 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:35577
TITLE: Antimicrobial peptides derived from ubiquicidine
INVENTOR(S): Nibbering, Petrus Hendricus; Hiemstra, Pieter Sicco; Van Den Barselaar, Maria Theodora; Pauwels, Ernest Karel Jacob; Feitsma, Rolf Ide Johannes
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rijksuniversiteit Leiden, Neth.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 48 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Dutch
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9854314	A1	19981203	WO 1998-NL311	19980529
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
NL 1006164	C2	19981201	NL 1997-1006164	19970529
AU 9877913	A1	19981230	AU 1998-77913	19980529
EP 1003854	A1	20000531	EP 1998-925978	19980529
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: NL 1997-1006164 19970529
WO 1998-N

L311 19980529

AB The invention relates to the use of ubiquicidine or optionally modified peptide fragments derived therefrom for the prepn. of a drug for the treatment, diagnostics or prophylaxis of infections in humans and animals.

A peptide fragment derived from ubiquicidine comprises for instance a preferably continuous series of at least 3, preferably at least 7-13 amino acids from the amino acid sequence of ubiquicidine: KVHGSLARAGKVRGQTPKVAKQEKKKKKTGRAKRRMQYNRRFVNVVPTFGKKKGPNANS. Ubiquicidine was isolated by gel filtration and reverse phase HPLC from the cytosol fraction of murine RAW 264.7 macrophages activated with interferon .gamma.. Ubiquicidine(1-18), ubiquicidine(18-35), and ubiquicidine(29-41) are particularly recommended, with activities about 1 .mu.M. Ubiquicidine(18-36) with N-terminal and C-terminal D-Ala residues is much more potent in eliminating Klebsiella pneumoniae in vitro than the unprotected peptide. Hybrid mols. comprise for instance a cationic peptide with an antimicrobial action and/or a peptide fragment of ubiquicidine and/or a deriv. thereof and one or more effector mols.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6
REFERENCE(S):
(1) Kas, K; Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications 1992, V187(2), P927 CAPLUS
(2) Malcherek, G; Int Immunol 1993, V5, P1229 CAPLUS
(4) Nelson, C; Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of USA 1992, V89(16), P7380 CAPLUS
(5) Nisshin Flour Milling Co; JP 04300839 A 1992 CAPLUS
(6) Ridgway, W; J Exp Med 1996, V183(4), P1657 CAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 6 OF 16 LUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:419727 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:158094
TITLE: Post-translational processing of rat ribosomal proteins. Ubiquitous methylation of Lys22 within the zinc-finger motif of RL40 (carboxy-terminal extension protein 52) and tissue-specific methylation of Lys4 in RL29
AUTHOR(S): Williamson, Nicholas A.; Raliegh, Jeanette; Morrice, Nicholas A.; Wettenhall, Richard E. H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Russell Grimwade School of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, University of Melbourne, Parkville, 3052, Australia
SOURCE: Eur. J. Biochem. (1997), 246(3), 786-793
CODEN: EJBCAI; ISSN: 0014-2956
PUBLISHER: Springer
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The complete amino acid sequences of rat and yeast (Saccharomyces cerevisiae) ribosomal proteins derived from precursors contg. an N-terminal ubiquitin or ubiquitin-like sequence (C-terminal extension proteins or CEPs) were detd. and investigated for any post-translational modifications by reverse-phase HPLC purifn., direct amino acid sequence and mass spectrometric analyses. Covalent modifications were detected in the rat liver proteins RS27a (CEP-80), RL29, RL37 and RL40 (CEP-52), while RS30 (CEP), RL36a, RL39 and RL41 were unmodified. Heterogeneity of RS27a was due to C-terminal truncations, with Lys80 missing from about 20% of the liver RS27a population; C-terminal processing was also detected with RL29 and RL37. No other covalent modifications of liver, brain or thymus RS27a were detected. The rat RL40 structure was identical to the cDNA-predicted sequence except for complete stoichiometric N.epsilon.-trimethylation of Lys22 within its zinc-finger motif; this modification occurred in the ribosomes of all three rat tissues investigated but not in yeast ribosomes. The methylation characteristics of RL40 were distinct from those of ribosomal protein RL29 in the rat, which was differentially monomethylated at Lys4 in the liver, brain and thymus (27%, > 99% and 95% methylation, resp.). In the case of liver, there was no appreciable difference in the RL29 methylation status of free and membrane-bound ribosomes. The possibilities of an essential role for RL40 methylation in the formation of rat ribosomes, and a distinct regulatory role for RL29 methylation in the rat, are discussed.

L14 ANSWER 7 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:206802 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:316135
TITLE: Ubiquitin is physiologically induced by interferons in luminal epithelium of porcine uterine endometrium in early pregnancy: global RT-PCR cDNA in place of RNA for differential display screening
AUTHOR(S): Chwetzoff, Serge; d'Andrea, Sabine
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, Laboratoire de Virologie et d'Immunologie Moleculaires, F78350 Jouy-en-Josas, Fr.
SOURCE: FEBS Lett. (1997), 405(2), 148-152
CODEN: FEBLAL; ISSN: 0014-5793
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Early in the course of pregnancy, at the preimplantation stage, the pig embryo is likely to exert a paracrine effect on the tissue intended to receive it, via the secretion of interferons. The observations show that trophoblastic interferons induce an increase of some mRNAs in the epithelial cells of the gilt endometrium, which would illustrate this phenomenon. The increase of four mRNAs, whose corresponding cDNAs are dD1, dD2, dD3 and dD4, has been examd. in this study. The method used is similar to Northern blot anal. except that mRNAs in the blot are replaced by cDNAs produced from total cellular poly(A)+ mRNAs by global reverse-transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). Northern blot hybridization requires a considerable quantity of starting material - which the authors est. in this study to be several million porcine endometrium cells - whereas the RT-PCR-based method gives comparable results starting with only a few cells - about 200. Using this method, the differential nature of dD1, dD2, dD3 and dD4 was shown. DD2 and dD3 correspond to genes already identified as interferon-induced: the .beta.2-microglobulin and Finkel-Biskis-Reilly murine sarcoma virus-assocd. ubiquitously secreted protein (FAU). DD1 corresponds to a still unidentified gene. DD4 encodes for the porcine UbA52 ubiquitin. Up to now, the increase in ubiquitin mRNA as a result of interferon effect has not been reported and is discussed in view of recent publications.

L14 ANSWER 8 OF 16 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96374840 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96374840
TITLE: Isolation, cDNA, and genomic structure of a conserved gene (NOF) at chromosome 11q13 next to FAU and oriented in the opposite transcriptional orientation.
AUTHOR: Kas K; Lemahieu V; Meyen E; Van de Ven W J M; Merregaert J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory for Molecular Oncology, Center for Human Genetics, University of Leuven & Flanders Interuniversity Institute for Biotechnology, Herestraat 49, Leuven, B-3000, Belgium.
SOURCE: GENOMICS, (1996 Jun 15) 34 (3) 433-6.
Journal code: GEN. ISSN: 0888-7543.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
OTHER SOURCE: GENBANK-U39400
ENTRY MONTH: 199611

AB In our effort to characterize a gene at chromosome 11q13 involved in a t(11;17)(q13;q21) translocation in B-non-Hodgkin lymphoma, we have identified a novel human gene, NOF (Neighbour of FAU). It maps right next to FAU in a head to head configuration separated by a maximum of 146 nucleotides. cDNA clones representing NOF hybridized to a 2. 2-kb mRNA present in all tissues tested. The largest open reading frame appeared to contain 166 amino acids and is proline rich, and the sequence shows no homology with any known gene in the public databases. The NOF gene consists of 4 exons and 3 introns spanning approximately 5 kb, and the boundaries between exons and introns follow the GT/AG rule. The NOF locus is conserved during evolution, with the predicted protein having over 80% identity to three translated mouse and rat ESTs of unknown function. Moreover, the mouse ESTs map in the same organization, closely linked to the FAU gene, in the mouse genome. NOF, however, is not affected by the t(11;17)(q13;q21) chromosomal translocation.

L14 ANSWER 9 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:510505 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:277195
TITLE: Molecular cloning and characterization of a cDNA

encoding monoclonal nonspecific suppressor factor
AUTHOR(S): Nakamura, Morihiko; Xavier, R[redacted]rdo M.; Tsunematsu, Tokugoro; Tanigawa, Yoshinori
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. of Biochemistry, Shimane Medical Univ., Izumo, 693, Japan
SOURCE: Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. (1995), 92(8), 3463-7
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The monoclonal nonspecific suppressor factor (MNSF) is a lymphokine product of a murine T-cell hybridoma that inhibits the generation of lipopolysaccharide-induced Ig-secreting cells in an antigen-nonspecific manner. A cDNA clone encoding MNSF.beta. (an isoform of MNSF) was isolated and expressed in bacteria. The sequence obtained is virtually identical to the Fau protein, a product of the ubiquitously expressed fau gene with unknown function. Northern blot anal. demonstrated a single, 0.6-kb transcript. Specific polyclonal antibodies against synthetic peptides corresponding to the deduced amino acid sequences were elicited in rabbits. Immunopptn. expts. with these antibodies showed that MNSF.beta. is released extracellularly in an aggregate form, albeit it lacks a signal peptide sequence. The anti-MNSF.beta. affinity eluate from the MNSF-producing murine hybridoma (E17) and Con A-activated splenocyte culture supernatants inhibited the Ig prodn. by lipopolysaccharide-activated splenocytes. Recombinant MNSF.beta. also showed a similar biol. activity. Thus, ubiquitin-like protein(s) may be involved in the regulation of the immune responses.

L14 ANSWER 10 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:357171 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:26818
TITLE: The mouse Fau gene: genomic structure, chromosomal localization, and characterization of two retropseudogenes
AUTHOR(S): Casteels, D.; Poirier, C.; Guenet, J.-L.; Merregaert, J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biochemistry, University of Antwerp, Wilrijk, B-2610, Belg.
SOURCE: Genomics (1995), 25(1), 291-4
CODEN: GNMCEP; ISSN: 0888-7543
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The Fau gene is the cellular homolog of the fox sequence of the Finkel-Biskis-Reilly murine sarcoma virus (FBR-MuSV). FBR-MuSV acquired the Fau gene by transduction in a transcriptional orientation opposite to that of the genomic Fau gene. The genomic structure of the mouse Fau gene (MMFAU) and its up-stream elements have been detd. and are similar to those of the human FAU gene. The gene consists of five exons and is located on chromosome 19. The first exon is not translated. The promoter region has no well-defined TATA box but contains the polypyrimidine initiator flanked by regions of high GC content (65%) and shows all of the characteristics of a housekeeping gene. The 5' end of the mRNA transcript was detd. by 5' RACE anal. and is located, as expected, in the polypyrimidine initiator site. Furthermore, the sequences of two retropseudogenes (Fau-ps1 and Fau-ps2) are reported. Both pseudogenes are approx. 75% identical to the Fau cDNA, but both are shorter due to a deletion at the 5' end and do not encode a functional protein. Fau-prs is

interrupted by a AG-rich region of about 350 bp within the S30 region of the Fau cDNA. F ps1 was localized on chromosom and Fau-ps2 on chromosome 7.

L14 ANSWER 11 OF 16 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95369703 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95369703
TITLE: Characterization of a processed pseudogene of human FAU1 on
chromosome 18.
AUTHOR: Kas K; Stickens D; Merregaert J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biochemistry, University of Antwerp, Wilrijk,
Belgium..
SOURCE: GENE, (1995 Jul 28) 160 (2) 273-6.
Journal code: FOP. ISSN: 0378-1119.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
OTHER SOURCE: GENBANK-U02523
ENTRY MONTH: 199511
AB A member of the human FAU (Finkel-Biskis-Reilly murine sarcoma virus-associated ubiquitously expressed) gene subfamily, encoding the ribosomal protein S30 fused in frame to an ubiquitin-like protein, was cloned, sequenced and analysed. This clone, FAU1P, is a processed pseudogene with a completely intact, although transcriptionally silent, open reading frame of 137 codons. FAU1P exhibits an amplification of the (AAG) triplet repeat present in the S30 coding part of FAU. FAU1P is integrated in an antisense orientation within a sequence homologous to the
promoter of the islet amyloid polypeptide (IAPP or amylin)-encoding gene. By means of PCR hybrid panel mapping, FAU1P was assigned to chromosome 18.

L14 ANSWER 12 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:601807 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:201807
TITLE: New protein having heparin binding activity of rat brain
INVENTOR(S): Kimura, Michio; Ito, Motofumi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hoechst Japan, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 05339287	A2	19931221	JP 1992-145125	19920605

GI

H-Lys-Val-His-Gly-Ser-Leu-Ala-Arg-Ala-Gly-Lys-Val-Arg-Gly-

Gln-Thr-Pro-Lys-Val-Ala-Lys-Gln-Glu-Lys-Lys-Lys-Lys-Lys-Thr-

Gly-Arg-Ala-Lys-Arg-Arg-Met-Gln-Tyr-Asn-Arg-Arg-Phe-

Val-Asn-Val-Val-Pro-Thr-Phe-Gly-Lys-

Lys-Lys-Gly-Pro-Asn-Ala-Asn-Ser-OH I

H-Lys-Val-His-Gly-Ser[redacted]eu-Ala-Arg-Ala-Gly-Lys-Val-Arg-[redacted]y-

Gln-Thr-Pro-Lys-Val-Ala-Lys-Gln-Glu-Lys-Lys-Lys-Lys-Thr-

Gly-Arg-Ala-Lys-Arg-Arg-Met-Gln-Tyr-Asn-Arg-Arg-Phe-

Val-Asn-Val-Val-Pro-Thr-Phe-Gly-Lys-

Lys-Lys-Gly-Pro-Asn-Ala-Asn-Ser-OH I

AB A heparin-binding protein (HBP-p7) (I) consisting of 59 amino acid residues was isolated from rat (Rattus norvegicus) brain by purifn. using a heparin-Sepharose column and HPLC. The purified protein I in vitro promoted the growth of fibroblast cells. It is useful as cell growth-promoting agent and for the treatment of wounds and bone diseases.

L14 ANSWER 13 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:598010 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:198010
TITLE: The carboxyl extension of a ubiquitin-like protein is rat ribosomal protein S30
AUTHOR(S): Olvera, Joe; Wool, Ira G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biochem. Mol. Biol., Univ. Chicago, Chicago, IL, 60637, USA
SOURCE: J. Biol. Chem. (1993), 268(24), 17967-74
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The amino acid sequence of the rat 40 S ribosomal subunit protein S30 was deduced from the sequence of nucleotides in a recombinant cDNA and confirmed by the detn. of the 18 residues at the NH2 terminus of the protein. Unlike the majority of ribosomal proteins, which are unprocessed primary products of the translation of their mRNAs, S30 is formed by cleavage from a larger hybrid protein. The NH2-terminal polypeptide has 38% identity with ubiquitin and contains the characteristic carboxyl-terminal Gly-Gly dipeptide of this family of proteins. S30 has 59 amino acids and the mol. wt. is 6,643; the ubiquitin-like sequence has 74 residues and the mol. wt. is 7,634. The hybrid protein is encoded in each of the 8-10 members of the family of rat S30 genes; there is, however, only a single species of mRNA which contains the sequences for both proteins. The coding sequence of the hybrid protein occurs in the reverse polarity in the genome of the Finkel-Biskis-Reilly murine sarcoma virus.

L14 ANSWER 14 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:74417 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:74417
TITLE: fau cDNA encodes a ubiquitin-like-S30 fusion protein and is expressed as an antisense sequence in the Finkel-Biskis-Reilly murine sarcoma virus
AUTHOR(S): Michiels, L.; Van der Rauwelaert, E.; Van Hasselt, F.; Kas, K.; Merregaert, J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biochem., Univ. Antwerp, Wilrijk, B-2610, Belg.
SOURCE: Oncogene (1993), 8(9), 2537-46
CODEN: ONCNES; ISSN: 0950-9232
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The Finkel-Biskis-Reilley murine sarcoma virus (FBR-MuSV) is capable of inducing osteosarcomas in susceptible mice. This retrovirus transduced

sequences derived from the transcription factor c-fos and from an unrelated mouse sequence called fox. Here, the authors describe the cloning and sequence anal. of human and mouse cellular cDNAs hybridizing to the fox sequence. The cloned cDNAs encode for a single ubiquitin-like (Fubi) protein fused in frame to S30, a protein of the small ribosomal subunit. Fubi conserved amino acid residues known to be involved in the TP-dependent proteolytic activity of ubiquitin. Moreover, the fau gene is conserved in several species, while its mRNA is ubiquitously expressed in different mouse tissues. Surprisingly, FBR-MuSV transduced the complete but mutated open reading frame (ORF) in its reversed transcriptional orientation. This is the first report about a retrovirus in which an antisense sequence to a cellular gene, which the authors called fau (FBR-MuSV-assocd. ubiquitously expressed gene), is discovered. Rat-2 cells transfected with plasmids contg. v-fau/fox recombinants of FBR-MuSV revealing a 2-fold increase of the transformation capacity of FBR-MuSV in vitro because of the fau antisense sequence. Newly formed retropseudogenes were identified in 3 out of 8 primary radiation-induced osteosarcomas. This high incidence of creating retropseudogenes in these 90Sr-induced bone tumors may contribute to the mechanism by which FBR-MuSV, originally isolated from such tumors, acquired the fau gene in its reverse orientation.

L14 ANSWER 15 OF 16 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94206867 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94206867
TITLE: Molecular mapping of the chromosome 11 breakpoint of t(11;17)(q13;q21) in a t(11;14)(q13;q32)-positive B non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.
AUTHOR: Wlodarska I; Schoenmakers E; Kas K; Merregaert J; Lemahieu V; Weier U; Van den Berghe H; Van de Ven W J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Center for Human Genetics, University of Leuven, Belgium..
SOURCE: GENES, CHROMOSOMES AND CANCER, (1993 Dec) 8 (4) 224-9. Journal code: AYV. ISSN: 1045-2257.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199407
AB The FAU gene is the cellular homologue of the viral FOX sequences in the genome of the Finkel-Biskis-Reilly murine sarcoma virus (FBR-MuSV); the viral FOX sequences have been shown to increase the transforming capacity of FBR-MuSV in vitro. The human FAU gene has recently been isolated, characterized, and mapped to chromosome band 11q13. Here, we report results of fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) analysis which indicate that the FAU gene maps proximally to the putative oncogene BCL1 at 11q13. Furthermore, we identified a t(11;17)(q13;q21) translocation in tumor cells of a t(11;14)(q13;q32)-positive B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma patient by FISH analysis using a FAU containing cosmid clone as molecular probe and by double-colour chromosome painting analysis using chromosome 11- and chromosome 17-specific painting probes. The position of the chromosome 11 breakpoint of the t(11;17) translocation was pinpointed to a human DNA region around the FAU gene of about 40 kbp.

L14 ANSWER 16 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:421803 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:21803
TITLE: Genomic structure and expression of the human fau gene: encoding the ribosomal protein S30 fused to a ubiquitin-like protein
AUTHOR(S): Kas, Koen; Michiels, Luc; Merregaert, Jozef

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biochem., Univ. Antwerp, Wilrijk, B-2610, Belg.
SOURCE: Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. (1992), 187(2), 927-33
CODEN: BBRCA9; ISSN: 0006-291X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The fau gene is the cellular homolog of the fox sequence in the Finkel-Biskis-Reilly Murine Sarcoma Virus (FBR-MuSV). This virus acquired the fau sequence in its reversed transcriptional orientation. Human and mouse fau cDNA's were identified and both encode a new protein of 133 AA. Now, the authors show that fau (for FBR-MuSV assocd. ubiquitiously expressed gene) becomes expressed in all different tissues tested as a 600 bp mRNA, and the genomic structure of the human fau gene is described. The gene consists of five exons and four introns and the 5' untranslated region displays characteristic features for a housekeeping gene. Fau encodes the ribosomal protein S30 fused to a Ubiquitin-like protein.